ABSTRACT

Provided are a zoom lens and an imaging apparatus using the zoom lens, the zoom lens being suited for achieving compactness without increasing the number of lenses and being capable of implementing motion blur compensation. The zoom lens includes lenses arranged in order from an object side into a first lens group having positive refractive power, a second lens group having negative refractive power, a third lens group having positive refractive power, a fourth lens group having positive refractive power, and a fifth lens group having positive refractive power. In the event of a shift of a lens position mode from a wide angle end mode to a telephoto end mode, the first lens group is fixed along an optical axis direction, the second lens group moves to an image side, the third lens group is fixed along the optical axis direction, the fourth lens group compensates for a fluctuation in an image plane position due to the shift of the second lens group, and concurrently moves along the optical axis direction in a close-distance focusing event, and the fifth lens group is fixed along the optical axis direction. An aperture diaphragm is disposed in the vicinity of the third lens group. The fifth lens group includes a negative sub lens group having negative refractive power and a positive sub lens group having a positive refractive power, wherein the image can be shifted

in conjunction with a shift of the positive sub lens group in a direction substantially perpendicular to the optical axis. The zoom lens satisfies conditional equation (1) given as $0.6<f5p/Da<1.4$, where f5p is a focal distance of the positive sub lens group disposed in the fifth lens group, and Da is a length extending along the optical axis to a paraxial image position from a most-imagewise surface of the positive sub lens group disposed in the fifth lens group.